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FOR FEVER &amp; AGUE AND SUN-PAIN.

WARRANTED TO CURE.

Reed Harvey &amp; Co., Harrodsburg, Ky., Wholesale Agents.

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Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Gent's Furs,

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FOR CHEAP GOODS,

He sells below Granger Prices.

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Successors to Terry, Wheat &amp; Chesney.

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— AND —

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No. 23 Main St., bet. Sixth &amp; Seventh,

Opposite Louisville Hotel.

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John J. Chesney, 156-17

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOLUME V.—NUMBER 4.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 212.

## WHISKIES, &amp;c.

## WHISKIES,

## WINES, BRANDIES,

## GINS, TOBACCO, CIGARS

—AT—

## Wholesale and Retail.

## S. B. Matheny,

## DEPOT STREET.

## STANFORD, - KENTUCKY.

156-17

## HOTELS.

## R. P. GRISHAM

has again opened at his old stand, at Rockcastle River, opposite all new buildings.

GOODSTONES &amp; ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DRIVERS.

and is well prepared to entertain all his old customers and acquaintances, as well as the travelling public generally, and invites a liberal portion of the patronage in his line.

156-17

## GEOGE SAMBROOK,

Has renovated and refurnished the

## LIVINGSTON HOTEL,

at Livingston Station, has good Stables and

## Accommodation for Drivers

Ponty of good laded Hay, and Corn, always on hand.

Good Water running through Stock lots,

and a fine Kitchen.

For Drivers.

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LANCASTER, KY.

151-

## GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Lancaster Street, Stanford, Lincoln Co., Ky. 205-17

Lee

# The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, March 24, 1876.

**ADJOURNED.**—At last the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. From the opening to the close, it was a failure. As a fraud, it was a complete success. Nearly \$100,000 of the people's money were expended, and for what? What has been done by that body as an equivalent for this large outlay? You can count on your fingers, leaving out the thumbs, more bills of any importance, than they passed. Aside from the Geological Survey, the Fish Bill, and the Agricultural Bill, what law have they passed that will redound to the public good? And these measures could, and should have been enacted within twenty days, and the entire business finished within the Constitutional limit of sixty days. At least two-thirds of the 80 days required and spent by the august assembly, were trifled away in sputtering and sputtering over local measures which were of no earthly use to nineteen-twentieths of the people of the State, and of little benefit to the other twentieth, and which could have been attended to in the Courts of the State, just as well as by the Legislature, if not better. But they have had their day. They went to Frankfort, many of them, to gratify a foolish ambition, or satisfy a little vanity. They imagined themselves fit to make laws to govern the people of a sovereign Commonwealth, and when the task was put before them, there were not enough members found in the whole hundred in the House to put at the head of Committees to frame the bills. In such a dilemma, we cannot wonder that they became the laughing stock of the Press and people of the State. Some of the members, were of first class ability, but there were not enough of them to overcome the fanatics, and mutinous heads, who directed the majority and overruled the minority. Had the few able men in the Senate and House been permitted to carry out their plans and suggestions, the returned members could face their constituents now, with a just pride, as they pointed to the records of the Assembly as evidence that they had given a fair equivalent for the \$100,000 expended by them of money drained from their pockets by way of taxation. They thought differently, however, and now we turn to those records and ask them in vain, to show half-a-dozen important laws passed by them. Those records, when put in book form by the Public Printer, at an additional large expenditure, as they will be, will contain no information to the people of the State, or laws of a general character which might not be printed on less than fifty pages of an ordinary sized law book. Let us indulge the hope that the people have been taught a solemn lesson, and that when they come to place men in our Capitol to make laws for them again, they will have an eye to the eternal fitness of things, and elect men who will redeem our State from the ridiculous attitude in which she has been placed by the *non cōspicūs mentis* majority in her Legislature.

The Legislature of this State was in a very fine humor last Monday night while the members were awaiting a message from the governor. We don't allege that "old Bourbon" had any thing to do with the "antics" cut by the members, but something was out of joint, most assuredly. From a special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal*, we learn that much disorder prevailed in the House, especially during the latter part of the night, and that "paper wads flew thick and fast," and many members were on the floor, addressing the "chair" at the same time. "Good humor prevailed at last," it was stated. No doubt of that. They all felt happy on account of the near approach of the end of the session, and under the influence of "prime old liquor." What a beautiful spectacle the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth must have presented last Monday night! Shooting paper wads, laughing and yelling in their seats, while awaiting a message from the Chief Executive of the State.

The law recently passed by the Legislature is a severe, not to say unconstitutional Statute. We refer to the oath required to be taken by those who may be elected to office. In one sense the law is a good one, but in others, it is oppressive, and opens a wide door for defeated aspirants to play the rascal and perjure themselves. More than that, successful candidates may have to "stretch" their consciences in order to take the "iron clad" oath and enter upon the duties of the office to which they have been elected. Taken all together, the law is, in our opinion, unnecessarily oppressive and not called for.

It is difficult to form a correct idea of the amount of money in a given bulk of silver or gold coin. It is known that twenty-eight tons of silver coin is only one million of dollars. This being true, if Vanderbilt's fortune is as estimated, one hundred millions, it would require fourteen hundred two-horse wagons, carrying two thousand pounds each, to convey his fortune if it was all in silver. These wagons would extend, in a close row, over five miles. The mind can hardly conceive of any one man in this country who is possessed of such a colossal fortune.

A SINGULAR, not to say, a laughable resolution was passed by the State Senate, last Monday, which recommends the Governor to pardon twenty-five convicts a month, until the number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary is reduced to suit the prison accommodations. We are glad to know that the House did not act upon this resolution, but would be happier to learn that they indignantly rejected such a thing. The Senate, composed, as is thought, of grave and thoughtful men, should know better than to offer such a resolution. They had a well resolve to request the Circuit Judge and Commonwealths Attorneys, to dismiss all prosecution of criminals until the State built another prison. Are felons and common thieves to be pardoned by the two dozen, in regular monthly installments, simply because we have no Penitentiary in which to confine them? Would it not have been better, for the good of the honest people of the country, to have made an appropriation sufficient to build another prison, or extend the one now at Frankfort? Where would the Senate have the Executive begin his list of pardons? Atwood is a shining light in the gloomy walls of the Penitentiary. Would he do to head the list of pardons for the month of April? Others are there, convicted of heinous crimes, from murder and manslaughter, to arson and horse stealing. Who would be first, and who last, in the monthly roll of pardoned convicts, until room shall have been made for others, who, perhaps, may be guilty of a smaller offense. We would suggest to the Kentucky Senate, if it were not too late for them to act upon gratuitous suggestion, that they offer a resolution, imploring the Governor of our beloved Commonwealth to insist upon a general pardon by Congress, of all the thieves, murderers, burglars, and other criminals, in all the Jails and Penitentiaries of the States, and present those pardons, signed, sealed and enrolled as the law directs, as a Centennial present to all criminals.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—The members of the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature presented Speaker Stone, with a handsome silver service as a slight token of their regards for him as a man and officer. Brief speeches were made by the member who was called upon to make the formal presentation, and the Speaker himself, on receiving the gift. It was a handsome recognition of Mr. Stone's impartiality. The following are among the bills which have become laws: Requiring all persons elected to office to take an oath that they did not, directly, or indirectly, use money or other property to influence a vote, or promise to do so. An Agricultural Bureau has been established. A bill giving railroad employees and persons who have stock killed by railway trains, a prior lien for their pay. A law for the propagation and protection of fish. A bill empowering County Courts to impose a tax on dogs for county purposes. S. I. M. Major was elected Public Printer.

A PARTY of natives who reside on the Cumberland River above the falls, determined to have a celebration of Washington's birth-day, in a small way. They made a raft of logs thirty or forty feet long, and piled upon it dead pine trees, pine knots, etc., fifteen or twenty feet high, set fire to it and, at night about four hundred yards above the falls, gave it a start. It is said that it went over the falls the spectacle was sublime. The roaring waters and blazing piles of pine wood, gave to the ear and eye a sound and scene rarely enjoyed in the mountains. It was an impromptu celebration, and quite novel, if not entirely appropriate to the occasion. We learned from a gentleman who witnessed the scene, that the mountains around, and the waters below, as the raft went over the falls, were as light almost as day, and presented a strange scene.

ACCORDING to statistics, the people of France drink wine of their own make, valued at a greater price than the cotton and wheat crops of the United States. The value of the wine used by the French people, is estimated at \$650,000,000 per year. This is greater, by one-third, than the entire value of our wheat and cotton crops for any one year.

THIEVES become so bold sometimes, that they fear no one. We read the other day that two of them entered a house in Brooklyn and told the servant who met them at the door, that they desired to see the owner of the house. While the servant was absent in the rear room, looking for him, the scamps made off with two overcoats.

THE LAW heretofore made it grand larceny for any one to steal property of the value of \$4 and over, and a great many convicts now in the State prison were sent there for so small an offense. The Legislature has increased the amount to \$10, which will reduce the number sent to prison annually, by nearly one-third.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is now accused by a Louisville correspondent of the New York *Herald*, with receiving \$64,000 for managing successfully a fraudulent claim against the government for 850 mules. He says if the matter was sifted to the bottom these facts could be immediately established. Who next?

EX-GOVERNO R ALLEN, of Ohio, is in trouble. He lives on a fine farm of many acres, and of great value. In fact, he claims and has sued him and his wife for all of it. The prospect is the L. H. will get all of the large farm. If so it will leave the Ex-Governor a poor, and humble man.

THE CAUSE of Temperance in this State has had a fresh impetus given to it during the past year. In many towns new lodges have been established, and hundreds of people who have never, heretofore, taken any interest in the cause, now seem to desire to lend their influence to it.

A SHIP foundered at sea last week, and the unfortunate survivors were compelled to subsist upon the dead bodies of their comrades. They had been nine days at sea, and there was no hope for the survivors except to feed upon those who had died. It was a terrible fate, but they were compelled to eat the dead bodies or starve, and die themselves.

**CAPT. R. D. PORTER,** of the Black Hills expedition, writes back to his friends from Cheyenne, in the *Courier-Journal*, and seems to be enthusiastic in his praise of the weather, the people, prices of provisions (which are cheaper he says than they are in Louisville,) and of the prospect of finding all the gold they want. He says that one man sold a claim in the Hills for \$10,000 cash, and that several men had gone out with their wives and children to make a permanent settlement, and that 500 men would leave Cheyenne in a few days for the Eldorado.

THE INDIANS on the plains seem to be on the war path as usual, when the Spring months begin. "Sitting Bull" is one of the worst leaders of the Red men now on the prairies. He has declared war against all white men who intend to rush upon the Black Hills, and he will give them trouble, beyond a doubt. The Sioux Indians seem to be quiet, so far, but if the whites should press upon those reservations too heavily, it will require a heavy force to keep down the Red man, and protect the miners from utter destruction, who may venture into the gold region.

THE COURIER JOURNAL said that when snow came the pavements and street crossings were so deep the other day that pedestrians had a hard time in traveling, numbers of men and boys, of both classes, in great crowds, impeded the occupants of the houses to permit them to clean away the "beautiful snow." It further said that this showed how many idle persons were willing to work if they could get the work to do, and the number was very great.

A FURIOUS fire swept away half a million dollars worth of property in Charleston, S. C., on the 20th inst. Hundreds of persons were made homeless and great distress prevails. During the fire the negroes sacked every house to which they could gain an entrance, and such was the state of case in this regard that the Mayor was compelled to place special guards and policemen around the adjacent buildings which were threatened with destruction, either by fire or thieves.

IF IT be true that the "flesh" which fell in Bath county the first of this month, was the spawn of frogs or other "swamp quadrupeds," and that they were taken up from some swamp in the West, why is it that such a strange thing occurs only once in every two or three centuries? Our opinion is that scientific men know as little about the phenomenon as common folks, and their guessing is no more to be relied upon than that of any other people.

SIX days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," is a part of one of the Commandments. This rule is followed at Macaulay's Theater in Louisville, so far as worldly pleasures are concerned, but, on the Sabbath, Rev. W. Simpson preaches to all who come to hear him, in the same place where fun, frolic, and fashion have full sway.

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ALTHOUGH Duncan, Sherman, & Co., the great bankers, have failed, and gone into bankruptcy, we learn that a splendid mansion is now being built for Mrs. Sherman, at Newport, at a cost of \$100,000. Her dowry must have been very great.

**LATEST NEWS.**—The Tariff of Chairman Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee, has been substantially adopted.... The New York Republican Convention held on Wednesday last, unanimously recommended Roscoe Conkling, as a candidate for President.... Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, has entered a protest against his impeachment, and the case came up for trial yesterday.

## BANK REPORTS.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

#### The Farmers National Bank!

##### AT STANFORD.

In the State of Kentucky, at the Close of Business, March 10, 1876.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$26,812.92
Overdrafts	2,145.65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from other National Banks	35,000.00
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,782.18
Due from individuals and others	1,528.65
Current expenses and taxes paid	600.00
Bills of other National Banks	1,000.00
Postage	100.00
Legal-tender notes, including nickels	4,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	0 per cent. of circulation)
Total	2,250.00
	\$37,012.92

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Other undivided profits	6,452.85
State Tax	100.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	81,096.48
Due to other National Banks	1,705.49
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,751.47
Total	\$37,012.92

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } vs.  
I, John H. Owsley, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. H. OWSLEY, N. P.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1876. JNO. J. McROBERTS, N. P.  
Correct attest: J. H. SHAWNEE, } Directors.  
T. P. HILL, } Directors.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

#### THE NATIONAL BANK!

##### OF STANFORD.

At Stanford, in the State of Kentucky, at Close of Business March 10, 1876.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$18,723.92
Overdrafts	1,155.65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Due from other National Banks	35,000.00
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,782.18
Due from individuals and others	1,528.65
Current expenses and taxes paid	600.00
Bills of other National Banks	1,000.00
Postage	100.00
Legal-tender notes	4,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	0 per cent. of circulation)
Total	\$37,012.92

## LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Other undivided profits	6,452.85
State Tax	100.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	81,096.48
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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1876. J. B. GOWSEY, N. P. L. C.  
CORRECT ATTEST: J. H. MCALISTER, } Directors.  
J. H. VAN ARSDALE,  
J. S. MURPHY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FIRST CLASS



#### Come Home, Husband.

Come home, husband.  
Husband, dear husband, come home to me now.  
The grass is so green on the lawn.  
The body without you, why do you not come  
And see the things on the farm?  
You told me when you were elected last fall,  
If I could but once let you go,  
You'd surely return by the first day of March.  
And I really believed 'twould be so.

**CHORUS:**  
Come home! Come home! Come home!  
Dear husband, kind husband, come home!

Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,  
Come home—the spring time is through;  
The old bridle horse has got a new.  
And the young lambs are bleating for you;

The hens have been having a fortnight or more—  
They seem to be off with their broods;

The old speaking turkey has added a new;

Away in the broken of the turkey.

**CHORUS:**  
Come home! Come home! Come home!

Husband, dear husband, come home to me now,  
The garden needs pruning for you;

The boys should be picking up stones in the lot,

And you should be trimming the trees.

When will you get done with till and roots,

Stop talking about your work;

Or railroads and such, a whole other thing;

And tell us your business at home.

**CHORUS:**  
Come home! Come home! Come home!

Husband, dear husband, don't write to me more

Of bills and the bills and such,

Not the fun you have at the stylish levee;

But hurry away from the hub;

Yes, hurry back home—your darling is sad—

Her heart is so honest and true;

At winter she's kept in the bed-room alone,

And my, dearest husband, have you?

**CHORUS:**  
Come home! Come home! Come home!

Husband, kind husband, come home;

Husband, dear husband, don't write to me more

Of bills and the bills and such,

The birds sing so sweetly each day;

The voice of your darling is calling you now—

Come home! For know what it means!

I'm getting no nervous about you; come home;

And we will have cocktails for green.

**CHORUS:**  
Come home! Come home! Come home!

M. P. C., in Franklin Yeoman.

P. S.—Bring me ten yards of diaper.

**A Courtship Cut Short.**

The old man was tired of being kept awake at nights by billings and cooing. A young tiller of the soil had for months and months been paying most insidious attention to one of his daughters, but he was such a bashful, modest chap, never having been much in the company of girls, excepting this one, that he had never been able to raise courage sufficiently high to pop the all-important question. He had gone to the house in which his amanuensis lived upon at least twenty different occasions, resolved to know his fate, but when ushered into the presence of the fair one, into whose keeping he had placed his heart, his courage would invariably "go back on him," and he would return to his lonely room in greater suspense than before.

Upon the evening in question, he had determined that, come what would, he would tell his Mary he loved her. He would once for all, decide the matter; but, as upon each former occasion, he could get the proposal no further than his throat. There it stuck, and he had just determined togulp it down and give up the siege, when the door opened, and in stalked his father, who advanced 1 to where they were sitting, and thus addressed them:

"I come to put a stop to this infernal foolishness. It ain't the courting expenses that I'm looking at, for coal oil is cheap, and coal too; but I'm sick and tired of this billing and cooing like a pair of sick doves, keeping me awake of nights, and it's got to be stopped right here. Mary Jane, look up here. Do you love John Henry well enough to marry him?"

"Why, father—I—you must—"

"Stop that darn foolishness," yelled the old man. "Answer yes or no, mighty quick too. It's got to be settled now or never."

"Well, but, father, don't you know—if you'd only wait and—"

"Dry up. Answer yes' or 'no,' Speak!" roared the old gent.

"Well, yes, then. There now," and Mary again hid her face.

"That's business; that's the way to talk. Now, John, look here—look up here, or I'll shake you all to pieces. Do you want that gal of mine for a wife? Speak out like a man, now."

"Why, Mr. ain't this rather a—mean can't you?"

"Speak it out, or out of the house you'll go head foremost. I won't wait a minute longer. There's a gal, and a likelier gal ain't in the State, and you just heard her say she wanted you. Now, John, I won't stand a bit of foolishness; once for all, yes or no."

"Well, yes, sir; I have been pre-empted enough to hope that I—"

"Oh, cuss your soft talk! the thing's settled now. You two blasted fools would have been six months more at that job that I've done in five minutes. I never saw such fooling as there is among people now-a-days. Ain't like it was when I was young. And now, good night. You can talk the thing over, and you and me, John, will go to town and get the license tomorrow. Soon be time to go plowing—no time for love-making then. Good night, good night: hope I wasn't too rough, but I was determined to fix the thing up one way or t'other."

The old man went back to bed.

Now that the ice was broken, the young people laid their plans for the future, and John felt a little bad at that comfort he had lost, when Mary looked at him slyly, and said—

"This would have been all right four months ago, John, if you hadn't been so sleepy; I know'd all the time that you wanted to ask me; but it wasn't my place to say any thing, you know."

No card.

#### Perpetual Fire.

In the neighborhood of Baku, on the Caspian Sea there is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary nature, called the everlasting fire, to which a sect of Indians and Persians called Gauri, pay religious worship. It is situated about ten miles from the city of Baku, in the province of Shirvan, on a dry, rocky piece of ground.

On it there are several ancient temples, built of stone, and supposed to be dedicated to fire, there being one among them in which fire-worship is now carried on. Near the altar there is a large, hollow cane, from the end of which, issues a blue flame. The worshippers affirm that this flame has continued ever since the deluge, and they believe if it were suppressed in that place it would break out in another.

At a short distance from this temple there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, about six long, and three broad, out of which comes a constant flame of the color of that in the temple. When there is a strong wind, it rises to the height of eight feet, but is much lower in calm weather.

The earth around, for more than two miles, has this extraordinary property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface and applying a lighted lamp, the part uncovered immediately takes fire, even before the flame touches it. The flames make the delicate of his position, and not caring to provoke the husband's ire, he did not proffer the salute which was customary. As he was giving place to others after wishing the newly-married pair well, the groom grasped his arm with his iron fingers, and with a low voice, said—

"She's my wife, and I propose to see that she is treated as my wife should be treated. If you don't kiss her I'll break every bone in your body."

Rather than quarrel, the gentleman kissed the not unwilling bride, and the groom was satisfied.

#### The Dairy Interest.

The dairy interest is an immense one in the United States. The annual butter crop amounts to the neighborhood of \$500,000,000. Add to this the price paid for milk and the sum realized from cheese, and we will have an aggregate which is startling. An interest so vast should not be neglected.

The consumption of butter increases with the improvement of the dairy cow. The finer the quality of the butter, the better it is relished, and the more of it is eaten. The man who labors to improve the dairy and animal deserves the warmest gratitude. We would not say a word to discourage him. The high priced and improved short-horns are not good milkers. They cannot claim the supremacy in this field. Grade short-horns yield more in the dairy than the types. To establish grades we must resort to the higher types; not to fifteen thousand dollar bulls and thirty thousand dollar cows, but to animals of less fancy value and of more constitution. In breeding for the butcher's block or the dairy ideal strains are not wanted. In each case we seek for the best and largest producer at the least expense.

**Emotions.**  
There are two kinds of egotism—one personal, the other national. They may both be traced to inordinate selfishness, and should, therefore, be highly offensive to refined society. The national self-complacency of the Americans includes exaggerated expressions of his country's greatness and we hear him exclaim—"The ablest, shrewdest and most magnanimous statesmen;" "The greatest railroads—only beautiful girls, largest rivers," &c. &c. Such expressions as these, while often untrue, accustom the public mind to gross misrepresentation and unfounded assertion, and are an evident breach of good manners, for vain-glorious boasting is poor evidence of culture, judgment or refinement. Veracity, as well as good breeding, usually assumes the tone of moderation. To be satisfied with one's self, and to insist upon perfection in one's friends, and acknowledge no faults in one's country, are evidences of an unbalanced mind, or a want of healthy training.

The old man was tired of being kept awake at nights by billing and cooing. A young tiller of the soil had for months and months been paying most insidious attention to one of his daughters, but he was such a bashful, modest chap, never having been much in the company of girls, excepting this one, that he had never been able to raise courage sufficiently high to pop the all-important question. He had gone to the house in which his amanuensis lived upon at least twenty different occasions, resolved to know his fate, but when ushered into the presence of the fair one, into whose keeping he had placed his heart, his courage would invariably "go back on him," and he would return to his lonely room in greater suspense than before.

Upon the evening in question, he had determined that, come what would, he would tell his Mary he loved her. He would once for all, decide the matter; but, as upon each former occasion, he could get the proposal no further than his throat. There it stuck, and he had just determined togulp it down and give up the siege, when the door opened, and in stalked his father, who advanced 1 to where they were sitting, and thus addressed them:

"I come to put a stop to this infernal foolishness. It ain't the courting expenses that I'm looking at, for coal oil is cheap, and coal too; but I'm sick and tired of this billing and cooing like a pair of sick doves, keeping me awake of nights, and it's got to be stopped right here. Mary Jane, look up here. Do you love John Henry well enough to marry him?"

"Why, father—I—you must—"

"Stop that darn foolishness," yelled the old man. "Answer yes or no, mighty quick too. It's got to be settled now or never."

"Well, but, father, don't you know—if you'd only wait and—"

"Dry up. Answer yes' or 'no,' Speak!" roared the old gent.

"Well, yes, then. There now," and Mary again hid her face.

"That's business; that's the way to talk. Now, John, look here—look up here, or I'll shake you all to pieces. Do you want that gal of mine for a wife? Speak out like a man, now."

"Why, Mr. ain't this rather a—mean can't you?"

"Speak it out, or out of the house you'll go head foremost. I won't wait a minute longer. There's a gal, and a likelier gal ain't in the State, and you just heard her say she wanted you. Now, John, I won't stand a bit of foolishness; once for all, yes or no."

"Well, yes, sir; I have been pre-empted enough to hope that I—"

"Oh, cuss your soft talk! the thing's settled now. You two blasted fools would have been six months more at that job that I've done in five minutes. I never saw such fooling as there is among people now-a-days. Ain't like it was when I was young. And now, good night. You can talk the thing over, and you and me, John, will go to town and get the license tomorrow. Soon be time to go plowing—no time for love-making then. Good night, good night: hope I wasn't too rough, but I was determined to fix the thing up one way or t'other."

The old man went back to bed.

Now that the ice was broken, the young people laid their plans for the future, and John felt a little bad at that comfort he had lost, when Mary looked at him slyly, and said—

"This would have been all right four months ago, John, if you hadn't been so sleepy; I know'd all the time that you wanted to ask me; but it wasn't my place to say any thing, you know."

No card.

#### Kissing the Bride.

The custom of kissing the bride at a wedding is of great antiquity, and while among the most refined classes it has fallen into disuse, it is still insisted on by many people with great vigor. An amusing story is told of a Kentucky backwoodsman who had, after a long and ardent courtship of the belle of one of the Kentucky cities, won her for his wife.

She had for a long time, wavered in her choice, undecided whether to take him or a gentleman of wealth and position in the city, but finally chose the humbler lot in obedience to her heart.

The wedding was celebrated in great style, and the manly groom was almost as much admired for his colossal proportions and athletic symmetry, as he was the bride for her exceeding loveliness.

At a short distance from the temple there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, about six long, and three broad, out of which comes a constant flame of the color of that in the temple. When there is a strong wind, it rises to the height of eight feet, but is much lower in calm weather.

The earth around, for more than two miles, has this extraordinary property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface and applying a lighted lamp, the part uncovered immediately takes fire, even before the flame touches it.

The young brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said to himself—

"My elder brother has a family and I have none. I will contribute to their support. I will arise, take off my shocks, and place them with his, without his knowledge."

The younger brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said to himself—

"I have none. I will contribute to their support. I will arise, take off my shocks, and place them with his, without his knowledge."

The young brother, being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said to himself—

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